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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 9 of its resolution 61/104, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that have ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

* A/62/50.

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Annex

Report on efforts of states towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty[a] June 2006-May 2007

State	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a). Activities relating to Annex 2 States			
Argentina	June 2006-May 2007	Argentina consistently reiterated to those Annex 2 States which had yet to ratify the Treaty the importance of doing so in order to promote its early entry into force.	
Australia	June 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia urged Indonesia to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible, emphasizing that, as an Annex 2 State, Indonesia had a special role to play in achieving entry into force of the Treaty.	
	June 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Special Representative of Ratifying States (Article XIV Conference Special Representative) in making a series of calls on Permanent Representatives based in Vienna, including the Permanent Representative of Pakistan, to urge signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	

[a] The report includes activities that have been completed (i.e., that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting entry into force of the Treaty.

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	September 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Special Representative of Ratifying States (Article XIV Conference Special Representative) in making a series of calls on non-ratifying Annex 2 States Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran to urge ratification of the Treaty on the margins of the General Assembly.	
Brazil	June 2006-May 2007	Brazil has consistently reiterated to Annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty the importance of doing so and of promoting its immediate entry into force	
Canada	October 2006	Following the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it conducted a nuclear test, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada released a statement noting that Canada was deeply concerned and that the announced test was very provocative and unacceptable to Canada.	
France	June 2006-May 2007	France conducted regular discussions with Annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty, including at a workshop on the promotion of resolution 1540 (2004), held in May 2007 in Indonesia.	
Germany	June 2006-May 2007	In its bilateral contacts — frequently at the ministerial level — Germany raised the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with all Annex 2 States.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	January-May 2007	In its capacity as European Union president, Germany initiated and implemented, at the ambassadorial level, démarches to promote the Treaty with all 10 Annex 2 States which have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
Italy	June 2006-May 2007	In its bilateral contacts with those Annex 2 States which had not yet ratified the Treaty, Italy underscored the importance of its entry into force, made even more urgent by the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it had conducted a nuclear test.	
Japan	June 2006-February 2007	In bilateral consultations, Japan urged those Annex 2 States which have not yet ratified the Treaty, including Egypt, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel and Pakistan, to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	February 2007	Japan invited a Colombian delegation, headed by the Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate of Colombia, to visit facilities of the International Monitoring System hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the Treaty with relevant Japanese authorities.	
	April 2007	Prior to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Vienna from 30 April to 11 May 2007, Japan urged those Annex 2 States which had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
New Zealand	June 2006-May 2007	In its bilateral contacts, New Zealand encouraged those States, including Annex 2 States, which had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	June 2006-May 2007	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand issued a press release to welcome the ratification of the Treaty by Viet Nam.	
Qatar	June 2006-May 2007	Qatar spared no effort to urge all States, including Annex 2 States, which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so, in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime.	
Russian Federation	June 2006-May 2007	In its bilateral contacts with those Annex 2 States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation repeatedly raised the necessity of doing so without further delay.	
Ukraine	October 2006	Following the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it would conduct a nuclear test, Ukraine, as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, issued two statements with strong messages to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 6 and 9 October 2006, respectively. In those statements, Ukraine urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to: (a) refrain from engaging in any nuclear testing; (b) exercise in the future every restraint, in order to avoid steps that would have major international repercussions; (c) return to its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and (d) sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty without delay.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	October 2006	Seizing the opportunity offered by the announcement of a nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ukraine, as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, called upon all States, including Annex 2 States, to exercise maximum restraint and to continue the moratoriums on nuclear-weapon-test explosions and other nuclear explosions.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2006-May 2007	The United Kingdom maintained regular bilateral contacts with all Annex 2 States, and continued to take every suitable opportunity in such contacts to promote the Treaty and to stress the importance the United Kingdom attaches to the Treaty's early entry into force. For example, the United Kingdom raised the issue of the ratification of the Treaty at official level with Indonesia in June 2006 and with Israel in November 2006.	
1. Bilateral level			
1 (b). Activities relating to non-Annex-2 States			
Australia	June 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Article XIV Conference Special Representative to make a series of calls on the Permanent Representatives of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, to urge signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
	June-July 2006	The High Commissioner of Australia in Port of Spain wrote to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, urging signature and/or ratification of the Treaty as soon as possible.	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	July 2006	The High Commissioner of Australia in Honiara urged the Government of Solomon Islands to ratify the Treaty.	
	September 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Article XIV Conference Special Representative in making a series of calls on non-ratifying non-Annex-2 States Brunei Darussalam, Dominica, Guinea, Iraq, Mozambique, Myanmar, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to urge ratification of the Treaty on the margins of the General Assembly.	
	25-28 February 2007	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Article XIV Conference Special Representative in visiting Malaysia and urging the Malaysian Government to ratify the Treaty.	
France	June 2006-May 2007	France conducted regular discussions with non-Annex-2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance France attaches to entry into force of the Treaty.	
Germany	June 2006-May 2007	In its bilateral contacts — frequently at the ministerial level — Germany raised the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with a large number of non-Annex-2 States.	
	January-May 2007	In its capacity as European Union President, Germany initiated and implemented, at the ambassadorial level, démarches to promote the Treaty with 46 non-Annex-2 States which have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
New Zealand	June 2006-May 2007	In its bilateral contacts, New Zealand encouraged those non-Annex-2 States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Qatar	June 2006-May 2007	Qatar spared no effort to urge all non-Annex-2 States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime.	
Ukraine	October 2006	Seizing the opportunity offered by the announcement of a nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ukraine, as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization called upon all States, including Annex 2 States, to exercise maximum restraint and to continue the moratoriums on nuclear-weapon-test explosions and other nuclear explosions.	
	June 2006-May 2007	In bilateral contacts with Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Moldova,[b] Ukraine repeatedly raised the issue of the ratification of the Treaty by those States, so as to achieve universality of the Treaty in the Eastern European geographical region.	
	June-October 2006	Ukraine paid particular attention to assisting Montenegro[c] in completing the necessary procedures to succeed to the Treaty, following Montenegro's declaration of independence and admission to the United Nations.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	August 2006-May 2007	The United Kingdom maintained regular bilateral contacts with all non-Annex-2 States and continued to take every suitable opportunity to promote the Treaty and its universalization in such contacts, including, most recently, at the ministerial level in Sri Lanka in February 2007.	

[b] Ratification of the Treaty was completed on 12 July 2006 for Armenia, on 26 October 2006 for Bosnia and Herzegovina and on 16 January 2007 for Moldova.
[c] Montenegro succeeded to the Treaty on 23 October 2006.

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and content*	*Comments*
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a). Global			
Australia	20 September 2006	Australia was a co-convener of the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and co-sponsor of the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting.	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia co-chaired the meeting and attended the press conference held after the meeting. Seventy-two States associated themselves with the Joint Ministerial Statement.
	6 December 2006	Australia co-sponsored a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104.	
Brazil	6 December 2006	Brazil voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104.	
Canada	20 September 2006	Canada co-chaired, with Australia, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands, the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and co-sponsored the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting.	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia co-chaired the meeting and attended the press conference held after the meeting. Seventy-two States associated themselves with the Joint Ministerial Statement.
	6 December 2006	Canada co-sponsored a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104.	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	June 2006-May 2007	Canada placed a priority on the establishment of the Treaty's verification system and continued to play a leading role among Member States in contributing resources, equipment and expertise to the development of the International Monitoring System. Of the 16 International Monitoring System facilities hosted by Canada, only one radionuclide station remains to be built, while six other stations still require certification by the Provisional Technical Secretariat. Data gathered by the radionuclide station at Yellowknife, Canada, were key to determining the nature of the explosion in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 October 2006.	
France	June 2006-May 2007	In relevant multilateral forums, including the United Nations Conference on Disarmament and the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, France seized every opportunity to promote entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
Germany	June 2006-May 2007	Wherever possible, Germany advocated, through public statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and joint declarations, the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Italy	20 September 2006	Italy participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting.	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	12 October 2006	Italy organized an international conference on disarmament and non-proliferation challenges at the Institute for International Political Studies in Milan, at the time of the announcement of the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The conference, in which representatives of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the International Atomic Energy Agency participated, discussed possible options for strengthening the multilateral non-proliferation and disarmament system and reaffirmed the need to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	6 December 2006	Italy co-sponsored a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104.	
	14 December 2006	Italy organized a round table on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in Milan, with the participation of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. Participants in that event stressed the need to continue diplomatic action towards States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
	26 February 2007	Italy sponsored an international conference on the theme "Weapons threats and international security: rebuilding an unravelled consensus", which was held in New York. During the conference, in which think tanks and international personalities participated, the urgency and importance of the entry into force of the Treaty was reaffirmed.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Jamaica	June 2006-May 2007	Jamaica supported all initiatives at the global level aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty and seized every opportunity to stress its importance as a means of achieving lasting peace and security.	
	6 December 2006	Jamaica voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104.	
	6 December 2006	Jamaica voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled "Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/74.	
New Zealand	June 2006-May 2007	In its national statements to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, New Zealand consistently called for those States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	
	8 July 2006	The Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control of New Zealand reiterated, in an interview in the *CTBTO Spectrum*, the importance that New Zealand attached to the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	6 December 2006	New Zealand worked with Australia and Mexico in coordinating a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104.	
	20 September 2006	New Zealand participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and supported the Joint Ministerial Meeting adopted at the meeting.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	30 April-11 May 2007	As a member of a group of 10 countries based in Vienna, New Zealand co-authored a paper on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Vienna. The paper put a strong emphasis on the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Peru	June 2006-May 2007	Peru continued its efforts aimed at promoting the universalization of the Treaty through public statements and joint declarations in relevant international forums. Peru underlined in several multilateral contexts the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force and, in this regard, urged States that had not yet signed or ratified it to do so.	
Qatar	June 2006-May 2007	Qatar spared no effort in multilateral forums to urge all States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime.	
	6 December 2006	Qatar voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104.	
Russian Federation	20 September 2006	The Russian Federation participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and actively supported the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting.	
	June 2006-May 2007	The Russian Federation supported the initiative of convening the fifth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in Vienna on 17 and 18 September 2007.	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	6 December 2006	The Russian Federation voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104.	
	31 August-1 September 2006	Representatives of the Russian scientific community took part in a symposium, held in Vienna, entitled "CTBT: Synergies with science, 1996-2006 and beyond" marking the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Treaty for signature.	
	15-17 May 2006	An exchange of views on the entry into force of the Treaty took place between the relevant Russian authorities and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization during his visit to Moscow.	
Switzerland	June 2006-May 2007	Switzerland stressed, in all relevant international forums, the importance of early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Turkey	20 September 2006	Turkey participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting.	
	6 December 2006	Turkey co-sponsored a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104.	
	6 December 2006	Turkey voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled "Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/74.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Ukraine	June 2006-May 2007	In its capacity as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Ukraine spared no effort to raise the question of the ratification of the Treaty by calling on those States that had not yet done so to ratify it and actively supporting the efforts deployed by other partners and the Preparatory Commission in this regard.	
	June 2006-May 2007	In its statements at the United Nations and in other international forums, Ukraine reiterated its strong and consistent support of multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and called upon those States that had yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	20 September 2006	Ukraine participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20 September 2006	A Minister of the United Kingdom attended the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting.	
	June 2006-May 2007	The United Kingdom fully supported European Union statements at United Nations meetings calling for the entry into force of the Treaty, including at the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Geneva in January and February 2007.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	20 September 2006	The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting.	
	6 December 2006	The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104	
	October 2006	The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled "Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/74.	
	June 2006-May 2007	In all international forums, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reiterated its support for international disarmament instruments and called upon all those States that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so.	
	June 2006-May 2007	The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela contributed to the establishment of the International Monitoring System through the installation of two auxiliary seismic stations on its territory.	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (b). Regional			
Canada	11-13 October 2006	Canada co-hosted, with Mexico, a regional workshop for the promotion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for States in the Greater Caribbean, which was held in Mexico City, with the aim of encouraging signature, ratification and implementation of the Treaty in the subregion.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
France	June 2006-May 2007	Within the framework of the European Union (EU), France supported all initiatives aimed at promoting entry into force of the Treaty. These included démarches carried out by France, on behalf of the German presidency of the EU, in the Central African Republic, the Comoros, the Congo and Mauritius, as well as in Guatemala.	
Germany	June 2006-May 2007	Wherever possible, Germany advocated, through public statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and joint declarations, the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Italy	June 2006-May 2007	Within the European Union, Italy provided support for initiatives aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Jamaica	June 2006-May 2007	Jamaica supported all initiatives at the regional level and participated in numerous conferences aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty, including an international cooperation workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for States in the Greater Caribbean, which was held in Mexico City from 11 to 13 October 2006.	
Peru	June 2006-May 2007	Peru continued its efforts aimed at promoting the universalization of the Treaty through public statements and joint declarations in relevant international forums. Peru underlined in several multilateral contexts the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force and, in this regard, urged States that had not yet signed or ratified it to do so.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Qatar	June 2006-May 2007	Qatar spared no effort in multilateral forums to urge all States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime.	
Ukraine	June 2006-May 2007	In its statements at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and in other regional forums, Ukraine reiterated its strong and consistent support for multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and called upon those States that had yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	June 2006-May 2007	Ukraine assumed the function of Coordinator of the Eastern European States in 2006 and successfully completed its term with the ratification of the Treaty by Moldova on 16 January 2007.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2006-May 2007	The United Kingdom fully supported and, where appropriate, participated in European Union démarches to promote ratification of the Treaty, including in Indonesia in March 2007.	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	October 2006	The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela actively took part in an international cooperation workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for States in the Greater Caribbean, which was held in Mexico City in October 2006.	